241 262 HIBISCUS ESCULENTUS, Abu-l-'Abbas el Nabati, who visited Egypt in 1216, gives a clear description of BAMIA, which is cooked in salted water. MOLOKHIYA, TORCHORUS OTITORIUS, or Jews Mallow, is chopped fine [252] and cooked in oil to make a green, sticky soup. Both vegetables were known to the ancient Egyptians.

113 49. The figures are : Mgo 1.988, Ca 0.284, K 02.886. See P. Schrumpf-Pierron, LA TENEUR EN MINÉRAUX DE LA NOURRITURE DU FELLAH, in BULLETIN DE L'INSTITUT D'EGYPTE, Cairo, 1932, pp. 153-75.

50. *T.*—See on this subject J. W. McPherson, THE MOULEDS OF EGYPT, Cairo, 1942.

51. See article on SURVIVANCES EGYPTIENNES by 'Abbas Bayoumi, on pp. 279-87 of the BULLETIN OF THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, which contains a comparison of magical texts.

51a. See Appendix A.

52. LES SURVIVANCES DE L'EGYPTE ANTIQUE DANS LE FOLKLORE EGYPTIEN MODERNE : Bosc et Riou, Lyons, 1929.

53. See note 50, also Elie Sidawy, LES FOIRES OU MOULEDS DE L'ISLAM : REVUE DU MONDE EGYPTIEN, 1921.

54. [527] The name means "Breathing the Freshness". This very ancient Spring feast falls on the Coptic Easter Monday and is always a public holiday.

55. The last three are called HALAWA SIMSIMIYA, HOMMOS and FUL SUDANY.

56. [696] According to 1939 statistics more than 60% of the crimes remain unpunished, the culprits having eluded discovery.

See LA CRIMINALITÉ EN PROVINCE, by Muhammad Mustafa el-Kolaly, in REVUE DES QUESTIONS SOCIALES, July 1940, pp. 20-29.

57. The INDEX TO PLACE - NAMES (Egyptian Government Press, Cairo, 1932) gives 14,166. Among them are 7,800 with the prefix 'EZBA, 150 with MIT, 180 with NAZLA, 933 with KAFR and 1436 with NAG'. These prefixes recall their origin. There are barely 4,000 actual villages (nahya).

58. See Lozach and Hug: L'HABITAT RURAL EN EGYPTE: Cairo, 1930.